

SPECIFICATION

Electronic Version 1.2.8

Stylesheet Version 1.0

METHODS AND DEVICES FOR OPTIMIZING POWER CONSUMPTION OF TRIP UNITS CONTAINING MICROPROCESSORS

Background of Invention

- [0001] This disclosure generally relates to circuit breakers having a trip unit. More particularly, this disclosure relates to methods and devices for optimizing power consumption of trip units containing microprocessors.
- [0002] Electronic trip units are used to actuate the separable contacts in a circuit breaker to protect electrical equipment from damage due to irregularities (e.g., excessive current flow) in the power system. The circuit breaker typically includes voltage and current sensors that provide analog signals indicative of the power system. These signals are provided to the electronic trip unit, which typically compares the signals to predetermined protection parameters. Based on the comparison, the trip unit provides instantaneous protection by means of analog circuitry and higher levels of protection by means of a microprocessor.
- [0003] U.S. patent No. 6,167,329 to Engle et al. provides a trip unit that includes a first microprocessor and analog to digital converter for managing circuit protection, but a second microprocessor and analog to digital converter for managing voltage protection and monitoring.
- [0004] Thus, prior trip units require either two microprocessors to manage both instantaneous and higher level circuit protection functions, or require a

microprocessor and solid-state circuitry to manage both instantaneous and higher level circuit protection functions.

Summary of Invention

[0005] A method is provided for optimizing the power consumption of a trip unit. The method comprises sensing a first output from a power system, the first output including a first current and a current-sensing signal; supplying a power supply with only the first current, or with a second current alone or in combination with the first current; powering a microprocessor from the power supply; inputting a second output to the microprocessor indicative of whether the power supply is receiving the second current; operating the microprocessor at a first state when the second output indicates the power supply is not receiving the second current; and operating the microprocessor at a second state when the second output indicates the power supply is receiving the second current alone or in combination with the first current.

[0006] A trip unit comprising a microprocessor, an analog-to-digital converter, and a power supply is provided. The microprocessor is operable at either a first state or a second state, where the second state requires more power than the first state. The analog-to-digital converter is operatively connected to the microprocessor. The converter receives a current-sensing signal and provides this signal to the microprocessor. The power supply receives either a first current, or a second current alone or in addition to the first current. The power supply provides an output to the microprocessor indicative whether the power supply is receiving the second current. Here, the microprocessor adjusts between the first and second states depending upon the output.

[0007] A circuit breaker comprising a trip unit, and a current sensor is provided. The trip unit includes a microprocessor and a power supply. The current sensor provides a current-sensing signal to the microprocessor and a first current to the power supply. The circuit breaker further comprises an output from the power supply to the microprocessor. The output is indicative of whether the power supply is receiving the first current, or a second current from an auxiliary power source alone or in addition to the first current. The microprocessor operates at a first state when the power supply receives only the first current, but operates at a second state when the power

supply receives the second current alone or in addition to the first current.

[0008] A control algorithm for a trip unit is provided. The algorithm comprises a first decision node configured to determine whether to operate a microcontroller in a first state if no auxiliary current is provided to a power supply of the trip unit and to operate the microcontroller in a second state if the auxiliary current is provided to the power supply. The first state consumes a first level of power by executing only a set of basic protection features. The second state consumes a second level of power by executing the set of basic protection features and a set of functional features.

[0009] The above-described and other embodiments, features and advantages are appreciated and understood by those skilled in the art from the following detailed description, drawings, and appended claims.

Brief Description of Drawings

[0010] Referring to the exemplary drawings wherein like elements are numbered alike:

[0011] Figure 1 is a schematic block diagram of an exemplary embodiment of a trip unit; and

[0012] Figure 2 is a block diagram of an exemplary embodiment of a control algorithm.

Detailed Description

[0013] Referring now to Figure 1, an exemplary embodiment of an electronic trip unit 10 is illustrated. The trip unit 10 is illustrated operatively connected by way of a circuit breaker 12 to a power system 14. Here, the power system 14 is illustrated by way of example only as a three-phase power system.

[0014] The circuit breaker 12 comprises sensors 16, an actuator 18, and a trip mechanism 20. The trip mechanism 20 is operatively connected to separable contacts 22 disposed in the power system 14. The trip unit 10 is operatively connected to the actuator 18 and the sensors 16. The sensors 16 are configured to detect the state of the power system 14. For example, the circuit breaker 12 includes a current sensor 24 and a voltage sensor 26 for each phase of the power system 14.

[0015] The trip unit 10 comprises a microprocessor 28, a power supply 30, and one or

more peripherals that communicate with the microprocessor over a data path or bus 32. The peripherals can include, for example, an analog to digital (A/D) converter 34, random access memory (RAM) 36, read only memory (ROM) 38, non-volatile memory (NVM) 40, flash memory 42, a display 44, and a communications port 46. Here, the non-volatile memory 40 is configured to retain system information and programming during a power interruption or outage in the power system 14. Data, typically depicting the status of trip unit 10, is displayed by the display 44 in response to display signals received from the microprocessor 28 over the data path 32. It should be recognized that it is contemplated for some or all of the peripherals to be internal to the microprocessor 28.

[0016] The current sensors 24 provide a first output 48, which simultaneously provides a first current 50 to the power supply 30 and a current-sensing signal 52 to the A/D converter 34. The first current 50 is proportional to the current in the power system 14, but is stepped down by a predetermined ratio. For example, where the current sensor 24 has a 1000:1 ratio, and the power system 14 has 1000 amps, the first current 50 provided by the sensor is about one amp. The current-sensing signal 52 is indicative of a condition of the current in the power system 14.

[0017] The voltage sensor 26 provides a voltage-sensing signal 54 to the A/D converter 34. The voltage-sensing signal 54 is indicative of a condition of the voltage in the power system 14.

[0018] The power supply 30 is also configured to receive a second current 56 from an auxiliary power source 58. Thus, the power supply 30 is configured to receive either the first current 50 (e.g., when the auxiliary power source 58 is not available), both the first and second currents 50 and 56 (e.g., when the auxiliary power source 58 is available), or just the second current 56.

[0019] The power supply 30 is configured to provide power to the trip unit 10. For example, the trip unit 10 (e.g., microprocessor 28, the converter 34, memory 36, 38, 40, and 42, display 44, and port 46) receives an operating current 60 from the power supply 30 over power distribution lines 62.

[0020] In use, the separable contacts 22 are in a normally closed position so that power

passes through the power system 14 to a load (not shown). The current sensor 24 and voltage sensor 26 provide the signals 52 and 54, respectively, to the A/D converter 34. The converter 34 converts these analog signals to digital signals, which are transferred over the data path 32 to the microprocessor 28.

[0021] The microprocessor 28 compares the condition of the power in the power system 14 as provided by the signals 52 and 54 to a predetermined set of protection parameters. In the event that the microprocessor 28 detects that one or more of the protection parameters are met, the microprocessor energizes the actuator 18. In turn, the actuator 18 opens the contacts 22 of the power system 14 via the trip mechanism 20. In an exemplary embodiment, the trip mechanism 20 is a mechanical device configured to drive open the contacts 22. In this manner, the trip unit 10 activates the circuit breaker 12 to open the contacts 22 so that power cannot pass through the power system 14 to the load.

[0022] In an exemplary embodiment, the microprocessor 28 is configured to adjust power consumption of the trip unit 10, on the fly, depending on the state of the second current 56 from the auxiliary power source 58. More specifically, the power supply 30 provides a second output 64 to the microprocessor 28. The second output 64 is indicative of whether the power supply 30 is receiving only the first current 50, both the first and second currents 50 and 56, or only the second current 56. Thus, the microprocessor 28 continuously monitors the power supply 30 to determine whether the power supply is receiving the second current 56.

[0023] Turning now to Figure 2, a control algorithm 66 for the trip unit 10 is illustrated. The algorithm 66 resides in the microprocessor 28 in a known manner. Here, the algorithm 66 continuously monitors the second output 64. Namely, the algorithm 66 determines at a first decision node 68 whether the power supply 30 is receiving the second current 56 alone or in combination with the first current 50, or just the first current 50. Thus, the algorithm 66 enables the microprocessor 28 to continuously adjust its power consumption back and forth between a first or lower operating state 70 when only the first current 50 is available, and a second or higher operating state 72 when the second current 56 is available.

[0024] The microprocessor 28 is configured to perform or execute a basic set of

protection features 74 when in the first state 62. Moreover, the microprocessor 28 is configured to perform or execute both the basic set of protection features 74 and an enhanced set of functional features 76 when in the second state 72.

[0025] The basic set of protection features 74 includes instantaneous over current protection, long time protection, short time protection, ground fault protection, and the like. The functional features 76 include enhanced features such as, but not limited to, waveform capture, metering, voltage protection algorithms, current protection algorithms, and communication functions. Accordingly, the trip unit 10 offers circuit protection at the first state 70 by way of the basic protection features 74. Additionally, the trip unit 10 provides enhanced capabilities at the second state 72 by way of both the basic protection features 74 and the functional features 76.

[0026] In an exemplary embodiment, the basic set of protection features 74 comprise ground fault and over current protection, while the functional features 76 comprise waveform capture, metering, voltage protection algorithms, current protection algorithms, and communication functions.

[0027] The microprocessor 28 (e.g., via the algorithm 66) continuously adjusts the power consumption of the trip unit 10 to correspond to the power available from the power supply 30 and the auxiliary power source 58. For example, the algorithm 66 adjusts between the first and second states 70 and 72, respectively by, for example, adjusting the clock speed at which the microprocessor 28 is operating. Typically, microprocessors running at faster or higher internal clock speeds consume proportionately more current and are capable of performing more functions than microprocessors running at slower or lower internal clock speeds.

[0028] In an exemplary embodiment, the microprocessor 28 further comprises circuitry 78, such as pre-scaling circuitry, that is configured to adjust the clock speed of the microprocessor between the first and second states 70 and 72, respectively. In an exemplary embodiment, the circuitry 78 is internal to the microprocessor 28. Of course, it should be recognized that it is contemplated for the circuitry 78 or any portion thereof to be external to the microprocessor 28.

[0029] Additionally, means other than or in addition to the circuitry 78 for adjusting the

power consumption of the trip unit 10 are also contemplated. For example, the microprocessor 28 can adjust the power consumption of the trip unit 10 by adjusting the operating voltage of the microprocessor between a first voltage in the first state 70 and a second voltage in the second state 72, where the first voltage is lower than the second voltage. Alternately, the microprocessor 28 can adjust the power consumption of the trip unit 10 by turning off the operating current 60 to some or all of the peripherals (e.g., A/D converter 34, memories 36, 38, 40, and 42, display 44 and port 46, or any combination thereof) in the first state 70 and turning on the operating current to these peripherals in the second state 72.

[0030] Further, it is contemplated for the microprocessor 28 to adjust the power consumption of the trip unit 10 by adjusting the resolution and/or accuracy of some or all of the basic protection features 74 and/or the functional features 76. For example, it is contemplated for the first state 70 to operate the basic protection features 74 with a high accuracy and/or resolution and to operate one or more of the functional features 76 with a low accuracy and/or resolution. Typically, features running at a high accuracy and/or resolution consume proportionately more current than running the same features at lower accuracy and/or resolution.

[0031] It should be further recognized that combinations of adjusting the internal clock speed of the microprocessor 28, adjusting the operating voltage of the microprocessor, adjusting the peripherals on/off, and the like, used separately and/or in combination with one another are contemplated.

[0032] In this manner, the trip unit 10 optimizes the number of features and functions available according to the available power by adjusting the consumption of power. For example, the trip unit 10 provides at least basic circuit protection functions when the power available is low (e.g., the first state 70), but provides enhanced circuit functions (including circuit protection) when the power available is high (e.g., the second state 72) by adjusting between the first and second states.

[0033] It should also be noted that the terms "first", "second", and "third", and the like may be used herein to modify elements performing similar and/or analogous functions. These modifiers do not imply a spatial, sequential, or hierarchical order to the modified elements unless specifically stated.

